THE LATEST NEWS, FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

No News of the Atlantic Telegraph.

St John's, N. F., July 11-6 P. We are yet without the least intelligence of the Atlastic Telegraph, there having been no signs of the frigate Nisgara at Trinity Bay at 6 o'clock this evening. The wind is north-east, and the weather cold and foggy.

From Washington.

Washington, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

The Secretary of the Interior, on an appeal involving the titles of Monticello, Lower Monticelo and Moritions, Minnesota, has decided that under the law the only beneficiaries of the trust are the occupants of the tower.

No other proprietors are recognized, nor can the Department protect the claims or interests of non-res painted protect the claims of markets and for shareholders or lot owners. The quantity of land for town purpo as cannot exceed 320 acres, under the law regulating that subject.

Samuel Hippell has been appointed Poetmaster of Leavenworth, vice Clarkson, resigned.

Senator Douglas at Chicago.

Cercago, Friday, July 9, 1858.

Senator Douglas was received this evening with great display. At 1 o clock a Committee of 400 from Coicego and the arjoining counties proceeded to Michigan City, and there met Judge Douglas and escorted

The arrival of the train was greeted with the firing The arrival of the train was greeted whether first of canon and the cheers of the people. A procession was found and conducted him to the Tremont House, where he was welcomed in a brief speech on behalf of the citizens by Charles Walker, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Douglas, after returning his thanks for the magnificient recention, reviewed the action of the last

Mr. Douglas, after returning his thanks for the magnificent reception, reviewed the action of the last Congress on the Kansas bill. He extolled the Crittenden bill as nonest, and as the very best proposition for the practical illustration of Popular Sovereignty. He claimed that the struggie with Lecomptonian was for the integrity of principle. That struggie was triumphant, and Lecomptonian was virtually abundoned by its friends, and had been defeated forever. He had opposed the English bill, although practically it sent back the Constitution to be accepted or rejected by the people, because the manner as well as the form of that submission was at variance with every principle of popular government. It was a submission of the Constitution to the people, with the threat that if they dd not accept a Slave Unstitution its 35,000 inhabitants should not come in as a Free State until it had 93,000. He not come in as a Free State until it had 93 000. could rever countenance such a discrimination be tween Free and Slave States. The best exergies of his mind had been several years devoted to the great

tween Free and Slave States. The best energies of his mind had been several years devoted to the great principle of the nights of the people of the Territories to frame their own fundamental laws, and he intended to devote all his future life to the same doctrine. He centended that the Compromise Measures of 1850 were founded on that principle, and were carried out in the Kansas-Nebinska bill. He affirmed the Cincinnati platform, and reaffirmed President Buchanas sinaugural. He regretted to see, however, a political party of the country determined not to acquiesce in this line of pointy. The Republican Convention recently assembled at Springfield nominated Mr. Lincoln as his (Douglas's) successor to the Senste, to repudiate the decrine of squatter sovereignty. He (Lincoln) proclaimed that Congress, and not the people of the Territories, had the right to establish the domestic institutions of the Territories. Lincoln in Goised not only this doctrine, but proclaimed a line of policy which was incompatible with the existence of the Union; for he declared that the Union, diviced into an equal number of Free and Slave States, cannot endure. Mr. Douglas showed the dangerous tendency of this declared that the Union, diviced and preclaimed a war of extermination—one section against the other. He regarded it as subversive of the fundamental principles upon which our complex system of government rested. He denied that a uniformity of local policy and of densatic institutions in the different States was

one section against the other. He regarded it as antiversive of the fundamental principles upon which our complex system of government rested. He denied that a uniformity of local policy and of demestic institutions in the different States was eitler desirable, or even possible; on the centrary, he held that our political system rested upon the theory and the practice of a distinishing to local policy and of demestic institutions in the different States. Our fore fathers clearly perceived that the kind of domestic institutions which would be they—they adopted a Constitution which provides that each State should be reversign and supreme within its own limits, on the supposition that they would be as diversified as States as they were numerous. Thus, it would seem, the diversity and dissimilarity of the domestic institutions of the sovereign States are the cardinal principles underlying the whole system of our Government. Its strength harmony and adaptation to the wants and interests of the people all depended upon the right of each State to form

and adaptation to the wants and interests of the peo-ple all depended upon the right of each State to form and regulate its own internal policy without reference to its similarity or dissimilarity to other States. Re-peated uniformity is neither desirable nor possible. It possible, how can it be obtained! There is but one process through which it can be accomplished, and that would be to abolish the State Legislatures, convert the Government into one consolidated empire, investing Congress with full power to adopt police regulations, regulate internal policy, and adopt domestic institutions for all the States. Let this be done and there would be uniformity. Then the States would be either all free or slave States. Then

the negroes could vote everywhere or nowhere. our glorious confederation of thirty-two sovereign States would be merged into one consolidated empire, States would be merged into one consolidated emptre, and the uniformity of despotism would reign triumphant throughout the land. Mr. Douglas proceeded to answer Mr. Lincoln's crusade against the Supreme Court, on account of the Dred Scott decision. He could sanction no crusade, he said, against the highest judicial tribunal in the land, nor yet was he prepared to yield obedience to the law, as expounded by that Court. He did not agree with Mr. Lincoln's crust work to deprive a nethat Court. He did not agree with air. Lincoln, that it was a great wrong to deprive a negro of the rights of citizenship. He did not believe they were ever in ended to be citizens. Our Government was founded on a white basis, and was created by white man. True humanity required that negroes and other inferior races should be permitted to enjoy only such rights and privileges as they were capable of exercising, consistent with the good of

to enjoy only such rights and privileges as they were capable of exercising, consistent with the good of society. Mr. Douglas adverted to the necessity of maintaining the organization of the Democratic party. While there might be differences of opinion with respect to the true construction of particular articles of the creed, party toteration, he said must be indulged. There should be no proscription of sound Democratic because of such differences. Government office-holders and Republicats working in unison for the purpose of defeating the regular Democratic nominations, would be like the Russians at Savastopol, who kept on firing, without caring which they hit, French or Erglish.

or Erglish.

Mr. Idnoolu was present, and heard Mr. Douglas
threughout.

Fire-orks were discharged in several parts of the

Hot Weather-Terrific Storm at Albany.

ALBANY, July 11, 1858.

This has been the horiest day of the season. The thermometer at 9 o'clock this morning marked 97°. At

Hi o'clock we had one of the most severe rain storms ever seen in this vicinity. The streets were flooded for half an hour, so as to be impassable. The wind blew a gale, uprooting trees and shattering chimneys and awnings. In the country, a few miles from here, there was a terrific hail stortu. Stones larger than hen's eggs fell, doing considerable damage to the crops. Two miles below this city a vessel loaded with lumber was

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

Lexingron, Ky, July 10, 1858.

City Marshal Beard was murdered by a man named
Backer, while endeavoring to arrest him. A crowd
collected and hung the murderer a few nours after
ward.

Movements of Troops

Sr. Louis, Saturday, July 10, 1858.
Two hundred troops from Carlisle Barracks arrived here yesterday, and were immediately transferred to the steamer Silver Keel, to proceed immediately to Fort Leavenworth.

Fire in Worcester, Mass. Workster, Mas., Saurday, July 10, 1858.

A fire breke out this afternoon in Nathan Washburn sextensive iron tire and rail rolling mills, in this city Loss about \$5,000; no insurance. Work will be delayed about a week.

The Weather.

Boston, July 11, 1858.
From 10 to 3 o'clock to-day was the warmest for several years. The thermometer ranged from 95 to 100 in the shade. At 4 p. m., heavy showers commenced, and continued till evening.

THE FULTON OFF CAPE RACE. No News of the Telegraph Fleet.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA. FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESSES

Advance in Cotton-Breadstuffs Steady

BY THE NEWFOUNDLAND AND AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CONFINE NO. 21 WALL STREET. St. John's, N. F., Saturday, July, 10, 1858. The United States Mail steamship Fulton, Capt.

Cape Race, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press, which arrived here shortly after noon to-day, with the following summary of he

Wotton, from Havre and Southamp on 30th ult., passed

The Fulton has 140 passengers for New-York. Sh had strong westerly winds to the Banks, but reports having seen no ice.

The Fulton saw nothing of the telegraph fleet The principal feature of the advices by this arriva

is the Indian news, which is highly important. The R. M. steamship America, from Boston on the 16th ult., via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 27th, and the Hamburg screw steamer Hammonia, from New-York on the 15th, arrived at Southampton on the same day.

INDIA.

Important news from India had been received in En gland via telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee, after having been twice ineffectus ly attacked by the rebels. Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores, of guns, gunpowder, elephants and ammunition.

Serious disturbances had occurred in the Bombsy Presidency, where a political agent, with his escort, had been murdered by a band of 800 rebels.

Fort Copal had been taken by assault. New-Good had also been stormed and taken. The Nizam's country was much disturbed by Arabs

and Robillas. Sir Colin Campbell had driven the rebels back from Shabjehanpore and captured Mehundee.

Oude was still in a state of rebellion. The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm

Sir E. Lugard had defeated the rebels at Jugdespore killing great numbers of them.

Gwallor had been attacked and plundered by the

GREAT BRITAIN.

A calamitous fire had occurred in the London docks doing damage to the extent of £150,000.

The Queen had paid a visit to the Levisthan. More steamers are to be put on the route between Galway and America.

Dr. Livingstone's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope is reported. A proposition had been made to send clergymen to

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, had exhibited his won

derful exploits before the Queen.

It was rumored that Admiral Hamelin will resign the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince Napo leon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies.

The transformation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity in France.

ITALY.

The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Duchess Marie of Bavaria.

Piedmont persists in demanding indemnity from Naples in the affair of the Cagliari.

SPAIN.

Spain is much incensed against England on the slave question.

RUSSIA.

A Russian column was advancing into the Caucasus.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrians are hastening the construction of ter new forts.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. [By Telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton.] LIVERPOOL, June 39, 1858. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Cotton has been in

wive demand with an advance of folly id, on all grades since he America's advices. The sales of the last three days add up-7 (00 bales, of which speculators have taken 19,000 and exporters (00 bales. The markst close buoyant and active.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTAR.—In a sharing from Manchester are more favorable—all kinds of goods having advanced in price.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The weather continues favorable for the crops. Flour is steady at prices unchanged, as compared with those of Friday last. What is firm, with an advarce of it do now's Reds. Red is quoted 5/486, and White, 6/47/. Corn dull; Yellow nominally 34/5; White,

12.6633.
LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef is heavy.
Polk steady. Bacon very dull. Lard inactive, and quotations nominally 54,6754 6.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Spirits Turpentine dull, and sales unimportant. Rosin dull at 4, for common. Ashee dull for both Pets and Pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee

Rice steady. slace in the condition of the London Money Market. Consoliceed at 951,235; for money, and 95,235; for the August ac

COIDT.

LONDON MARKETS,—FLOUR and WHEAT were slightly dearer at Mark Lane. Tea firm. Sugar dull. Correctionlive. Rice firm. Tallow unaltered. IRON heavy.

Later from Mexico.

New-Orleans, July 9, 1858.

The bark Brilliant brings advices from Vers Cruz to the 6th inst. Business there was still prostrate. The health of the citizens was good, but the vomito

The health of the citizens was good, but the vomito was prevalent among the troops.

A violent earthquake occurred at the City of Mexico on the 18th of June, killing fifty persons.

The British and French had advised their countrymen to pay the forced lear under protest, but the American Minister opposes the demand, and has asked for his paseports, while awaiting instructions.

Gens. Vidaurri and Garza were marching upon the

capital.

Echegaray had retreated to Jalapa, and Osollos was

Echegaray had retreated to Jalapa, and Oshida was being up in San Luis Potosi.

Gen. Salas had been recalled from exile by Zuloaga.

The decree for the forced contributions was being rigidly enforced.

Advices from Yucaran are to the 30th June. Government had imposed a duty of 50 cents per barrel on foreign and domestic flour from the let of August. An earthquake had occurred at Minititlan.

Departure of the City of Baltimore. Halifax, Sarday, July 11, 1858. The screw steamsnip (h:y of Baltimore, having repaired damages, sailed from this port at noon to day (Sunday) for Liverpool. Weather clear, with a light

Billy Mulligan is ruralizing in Hoboken, where he has been the center of attraction since Friday.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA .- The Marion was FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The Marion was at Morrovia May 24 where she arrived on the 20th, 13 days from Port Praya, and 26 days from Norfolk for Port Praya. The Dale was at Morrovia, with some schnees on board, a disease something similar to the black vomit, contracted while on a craise to the southward. They were glad to get up the coast once more, as they had been down upward of seven months. See sailed a few days after her arrival, on a cruise up to the Canaries and Madeira. A letter from the Marion says:

"We have not seen the Vincennes; we heard she was at Morrovia on the 1st of May. It is said to be

"We have not seen the Vincennes; we heard she was at Morrovia on the 1st of May. It is said to be more unhealthy this year than for many years past. We shall in all probability be down the coast some six or seven months, and like the Dale the Commodors may come down and fill us up with provisions, but I hope not: I do not like this part of our station. We sail on the 25th of this month for Cape Palmas; our stay here quite short; we have our Kroomen on board, and now ready to sail. We shall be away from all communication of letters, and do not expect to get any for some time."

THE STRUGGLE IN MISSOURI.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. St. Louis, Mo . July 7, 1858.

The great cause of Free Labor continues to flourish in Missouri. No power on earth can pravent her throwing off the incubus which has so long oppressed her. The people, and more especially the working classes, are beginning to see what their true interests are, and seeing they are determined to pursue them. The party of progress is growing in an unexampled manner. The mechanice, the farmers, the steamboat men, the laboring classes, and a very large proportion of our merchants and professional men, are with us. They know that St. Louis and the whole State want chite men and not blacks to develop the great advantages which nature has given them. Knowing this, they are attaching themselves, without regard to past party differences, to our cause.

The men who are at the head of this great enter-prise of making Missouri free are not to be fright-ened by the senseless cry of "Abolitionists," which is unceasingly rung in their ears. They will go on in their work without being in the least alarmed by the howlings of the Slave Oligarchy.

A full Free-Democratic ticket is now in the field. and among the candidates upon it I recognize the names of men who are a tower of strength to any cause. The gallant Frank Blair leads the van, and will be returned to Congress by a larger vote than was ever before given to any man in the county. Among the candidates on the Legislative ticket we have B. Gratz Brown, the bold and accomplished editor of The Missouri Democrat; Capt. William Miller, for many years identified with our marine and commercial affairs; J. B. Eads, clear-headed and practical; Alexis Mudd, one of our most enter-prising merchants; Nathaniel McDonald, one of the ablest young men is the State; John D. Stevenson, who has served already in the Legislature with great There are others of equal merit, but my

ability. There are others of equal merit, but my space forbids a notice of them. With such standard-bearers success is certain, defeat impossible. So mote it be. MECHANIC.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Mono. Madison Co., Illinois, July 5, 1858. At no time in her past history has Illinois occupied so conspicuous a position in the eyes of the An erican people as in 1858. Whatever eminence she may have gained as an agricultural region of extraordinary fertility and marvelous growth, the Empire State of the West" now, for the first time, finds herrelf the arbitress of the nation's destiny, shaping the political course of the country. perhaps, for many coming years. The eyes of the Pro-Siavery party are fixed upon her Democratic divisions, eager to discern the result of the Douglas schism so dangerous to success in 1860. The lovers of liberty are not less anxious that our State, gloririous in other respects, should exalt herself in de-claring herself neither adverse nor neutral, but a friend to Free Labor and the inalienable Rights of

The forces are mustering.

1. The Douglas Democrats met in convention at Springfield, in April, to the number of 500 or 600, in large and rather enthusiastic numbers, and nominated A. C. French of St. Clair County, an ex-Govnated A. C. French of St. Char County, an ex-Governor, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Wm. B. Fondey of Sangamon for State Treasurer. The first-named gentleman is, perhaps, a better fellow than scholar. The latter is probably as compared to the state of the state low than scholar. The latter is probably as competent as the majority of the various nominees. It was remarked by outsiders at this Convention, first, that the leading men of the party committed themselves as little as possible, and left the speaking to minor men; secondly, that a resolution expressing regret at Mr. Buchanan's Illinois proscription was tabled instanter, and that the resolutions lacked the backbone of their leader. A fatal mistake, An uncompromising stand against Mr. Buchanan, resolutely taken, would have drawn off great numers. resolutely taken, would have drawn off great num-

bers of mild Republicans. The occasion was lost.
2. The Buchanan Democrats, in number 275, and representing about one half of the hundred counties in our State, met in convention at the same place on the 8th of June, and nominated John Dougherty of Union, and John Reynolds of St. Clair, for Treasurer and School Superintendent. This Con-vention was small, but was said to be firm and uncompromising in its speeches and resolutions. Made up in great part of Postmasters and other re cipients of Executive bounty, its elements were not a little corrupt, and its demands on the neighboring

drinking shops immense. Its nominees are old Democrats unfitted for office.

3. The Republicans met on the 16th of June, in numbers 1,400 or 1,500, being over double the number called, and nearly double the number in at endance at both the other Conventions; nearly all the counties were represented. Even Johnson, which, in 1856, gave Buchanan 1,144 votes, and Fremont was represented by one of the two fearle monters—H. M. Ridenhower. James Miller of McLean and N. Bateman of Morgan were nominated for Treasurer and School Superintendent-the former being the present incumbent, the latter a new man, and both good men for their places. The platform of principles was exceedingly well received, and gives very general satisfaction. It has already appeared in your columns, as well as the speech of Lincoln, than which I have heard nothing more

compact, clear and forcible.

We hear of nominations made, I believe, by an xecutive Committee of the American party, which has an organ at Springfield, the only one in the State. James Miller of McLean and Francis Springer of Sangamon are their nominees. This ticket, you will perceive, laps upon the Republican. No convention. I suppose, will be held by the Americans, and their vote will be divided among the other parties. The majority will go with the Refitting present exponent of "conservative" princi-ples. A very few will land on the other side of the

political Jordan in the Pro-Slavery Zion of Mr. Buchanan. Such being the present condition of parties, I proceed now to state the chances of success.

The difficulties that the Republicans have to con-

tend against are as follows:

1. The apportionment of the State, which, being that of 1854, gives the southern and mostly Democratic counties a larger representation in the Legislature than their increase of population entitled them to in 1857, when an unfair Apportionment bill was got up by our Democratic Legislature, and vetoed by our Republican Governor. Thus John-son and Williamson Counties in Egypt send one representative to 14,000 inhabitants, while Cook

nds one to 26,000 from the north. 2. The extraordinay amount of prejudice which wholesale misrepresentation has produced among the Southern-born of her population, especially in Southern Illinois. Egyptian Republicans say that to have men of their stamp about them they must

import or raise them.
On the other hand, there is much to encourage

effort, aside from the consciousness of a just cause.

1. There is a feeling of growing strength evinced by the immense gathering at Springfield, which ren-dered certain the previous belief that the friends of free principles were in a decided majority in this State, and insured the success of our State ticket. 2. Our opponents are disorganized-many foig a man without principles, the remainder rinciples without men. With meither of these lowing a man

bad principles without men. With will true men go.

The success of the State ticket, I have said, is certain, for every Republican vote counts toward its election. Whether we can elect a Republican Legislature is more doubtful under the existing appor ionment. The elections in a few of the nearly balanced central counties will decide the question. Republicans feel that in the last extremity the two wings of the Democracy will unite and will ex-ert themselves to get a clean majority irrespective

The feeling in favor of Douglas, expressed by Eastern papers, finds no response among the Re-publicans of Illinois. We know him to be Douglas still, ambitious, unscrupulous, desperate; and our votes shall not be prostituted in his support while Abraham Lincoln, the flatboatman, is on our free seil. We regret that many, whose Free-State sym-pathies have been awakened by his denunciation, should lapse into slavish sloth anew at the downfall

of their leader; but the dead past must bury its dead. The young and, as yet, pure energy of the Plineis Republicans must be devoted to better meas-ures and better men than he and his. EGYPT.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLISTON, July 8, 1858. The Trustees of Hamilton College, at a special meeting held at Utics on the 6th inst., elected the Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., of Cincinnati, President of the College, in the place of the Rev. Dr. North, who resigned about a year ago. This is a most excellent appointment. Or. Fisher is a graduate of Yale of 1835; was paster of the Fourth Presbyterian Church Albary for some years, and for ten years past has been a leaving clergyman in Cincinnati. He will bring to his position superior abilities, highly cultivated tasts, and unusual-xecutive ability. With the facilities the College already affords, the addition of an energetic executive will, we believe, raise it to a position among the best colleges in the concern.

casedure will, we believe, raise it to a position among the best colleges in the country.

The Comm-noement takes place on Thursday, July 22. Sunday evening, July 18, the Kev. Asa D. Smith. D. D., of New-York will address the Society of Christian Research. Monday evening, July 19, Prize Declamation. Tussday afternoon, July 20, the Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson D. D., of Buffalo, will deliver an Address, and Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., of Rochester, will read a Poem before the annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society. Tuesday evening, Orator of the Literary Societies, George W. Curtis, eq., of New York; Poet, Fred. S. C. Zzens, esq., "Sparrewgrass", of Yorkers. Wednesday morning, July 21, the Hon. Damel S. Dickinson of Binghanton, will address the graduating Law Class. Wednesday afternoon, Annual Oration before the Alumni by the Hon. Anson S. Miller of Rockford, Ill. Poem by Guy H. McMaster of Bath.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM.

ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE. PLAN OF A GREAT FARM, MANAGED ON JOINT STOCK PRINCIPLES AND WORKED BY MA-

CHINERY ON A VAST SCALE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: I propose to men of liberal and progressive views,

who are interested in the improvement and elevation of the Race, and who are convinced that it is only by fundamental changes in the organization of Society that any practical and real good can be effected, an enterwhich, if carried out successfully, will change the whole existing Industrial System, and in so doing, change the superstructure of Society, of which that System in the basis.

When we consider the varied and terrible evils which exist in Society around us, especially those which grow out of the present unorganized state of Industry, such as the poverty of the masses and excessive toil and brutal drug-ry to which they are subjected, the business cares and anxieties of the rich, the reverses of fortune and the unforeseen ruin to which they are exposed, the violation of the higher sentiments of the soul in the desperate and selfish strife of the business world, the emptiness and inanity of the practical life of men, the hopes blasted and the life-failures of so many beings ; when we consider these and other evils, we must feel the necessity of some radical reforms in the organization of Society which will attack the discase of the root, and by exterminating the causes,

exterminate the effects. How are such reforms to be effected? Where and how is a beginning to be made? What plan is to be followed in an undertaking so great and difficult?

A beginning, I answer, must be made in the Industrial System, which, as we stated, is the basis of the Social Organization. The present system is false; we must begin the work of reform here; we must change

t, and establish a true system in its place. Industry is the source of WEALTH and HEALTH for Man-the two primary conditions of his happiness and moral elevation. If unorganized or falsely organized, it entails upon him Poverty, with its attendant avil, Ignorance, renders him a slave to Nature, and sinks him into materialism and sensuality. If rightfully organized, it secures to him wealth and power, frees his from the dominion of matter, gives him the means of education and spiritual development, and, as a consequence, of all the ulterior progress and improvement of which he is capable.

It is evident then that the first great work to be

It is evident then that the first great work to be undertaken is to organize Industry rightly, that is, on scientific principles; by this means we lay a true foundation on which to build further, and to secure the physical and moral elevation of Man.

But Industry is not a simple thing; it is complex in its nature, and composed of several branches. The following are the seven principal ones:
Agriculture. Manufactures.
The Domestic or Household System.
Transportation. Mining.
Commerce. Banking.
We cannot change these all at once; we must proceed progressively, and in undertaking an Industrial

ceed progressively, and in undertaking an Industrial reform we must begin with those which are elemen-tary and are the basis of the others. The two funda-mental branches of Industry, those on which all the

be properly organized, it will lead rapidly to the organization of the others, and thus to an integral Industrial Reform. What will facilitate the operation is the fact that Agriculture is not monopolized and in the hands of the rich and industrial, tike manufactures, banking and transportation; a reform can be undertaken in that denartment without meeting with the hands of the rich and initiation; a reform can be tures, banking and transportation; a reform can be undertaken in that department without meeting with the opposition of capital and powerful selfish interests. The enterprise which we propose has then for its

object the
Organization of Agriculture.
Organization of the Domestic System.
These may be considered the most important
branches of the Industrial Mechanism for the follow-

ng among other reasons:
Agriculture is the primary and most important source of production.
The Household is the primary and most important

center of consumption.

Agriculture furnishes the raw materials on and with which the other branches operate.

The Household is the primary sphere in which the transformation and preparation of those materials for

Agriculture is the great field of human labor and The Household is the main field of the social life and

The Household is the main field of the social life and relations of man, and the care and rearing of the young.

We could adduce other reasons, but these are sufficient to show that Agriculture and the Household are the bases of the Industrial system, and, in fact, of the whole Social Organization. If they are imperfectly or falsely organization in all its departments.

We speak of them as imperfectly or falsely organized, though, in fact, it is not strictly correct, for they are not organized at all, but are in an incoherent state, destitute of system, order and combination.

Agriculture is prosecuted in an ignorant, inefficient and slovenly manner by isolated families, who have not a tenth part of the knowledge, capital and other resources becessary to carry it on properly. They secratch superficially the soil rather than cultivate it, gather year after year the same scanty crops, work with implements which scarcely quadruple the power of the human hand, and lose a great deal of their time—rainy days and Winter months—for want of combination with the mechanic arts.

This work inventors is broader of Industry is prose-

tion with the mechanic arts.

This most important branch of Industry is prosecuted at the present day by the mass of farmers in tearly as rude a manner as it was 2,000 years ago among the Greeks and Romans. The resper, thresher, &c., and the scientific discoveries which have been made date back but yesterday, and are applied but

acc. and the scientific discoveries which have back but yesterday, and are applied but by very few.

When we examine the gigantic improvements which have taken place in Manufactures, we are led by comparison to understand what could be done for Agriculture. In the former, the workman at the present day can with the aid of the powerful machinery which has been invented—the power loom, spinning jenny, and the steam engine—execute in one department an amount of work which, eight years ago, would have required over 20,000 men. Let capital and genius be applied to agriculture, and it can be so organized that an analogous progress can be effected in it, and results nearly as wonderful obtained.

With the present system of agriculture, the product of a nation must be email, and the persons segaged in it poor. Publical schoomists write theories as to the cause of poverty, and its remedy the primary cause is to be found in the defective and miserable manner in which this great branch of industry is prosecuted; the remedy in its acientific organization, and the application to it of machinery on a vast scale.

As to the Housmould on Domastic System, it is in as imperfect a state as Agriculture. It is devoid of system, combination, and other principles of organization.

"Rude Nature assembles human beings by couples

tion.

"Rude Nature assembles human beings by couples
"in savage huts. This is an assemblage for the re"production of the species, not for Industry and So"cial Life." This primitive system is believed uni-

versally to be the true Domestic Order of Mankind, while in fact it is a result of social poverty and rude instinct. Men of science have never speculated on Domestic Combination and the organization of domestic labor. Prevented by habit and prejudies, they have left the Domestic system in the primitive state of couples in isolated households, in which they found it.

The isolated Household of Civilization is the same The isolated Household of Civilization is the same in principle as the savage but; in details, it has been perfected and embellished. Under this system, a hundred couples with their children require a hundred separate houses, a hundred kitchess, a nundred kitches fires, a hundred sets of cooking utensils, a hundred cooks, etc.; they prepare a hundred separate meals, do a hundred washings, a bundred marketings, and carry on all other operations in the same comp

mather, th a true Domestic Organization, one large

With a true Domestic Organization, one large kitchen, with three divisions, three fires and ten experienced cocks, would take the piace of the hundred, and, in addition to the saving of hands and materials, the work could be far better done.

In a moral point of view, the present domestic system produces results as bad as those which it engenders in a material aspect.

Woman is made a domestic drudge, confined to a menial round of toil, excluded from higher spheres of action—from the arts, sciences, and the more productive branches of Industry, and rendered pecuniarily dependent on mar. Socially, the isolated household, in ergendering, as it does, a conflict of all interests, opposition and antagonism of enterprises, incoherent action and blind competition, gives rise to strife, selfishness, and hatred among all classes.

action and blind competition, gives rise to strire, seinan-ness, and hatred among all classes.

As we have not space to enter into any methodical criticism of the subject before us, we will sum up and present in tabular form a list of the leading defects of Industry, presecuted by isolated families.

1. Smallest possible combination—a single family without capital, credit, and external relations, and often without the necessary implements of Industry.

2. Labor without emplation, prosecuted the entire day through without channel.

day through without change.

3. No variety in occupations; no elegance in the organization of Industry—in workshops, tools, implements, etc., calculated to please and stimulate the No system for and no means of developing the talents of children, and of giving them an industrial

Bad application of the labor of the sexes and of

different ages to Industry and of cultivation to soils.

6. Complication in labor, obliging one individual to execute every part and detail of a work.

7. Absence of a just system of remuneration, securing to the woman and the child, as well as to the man, ing to the woman and the child, as well as to the man, a share of the general product, according to the Labor, Talent and Capital of each.

8. Separation and opposition of the two main branches of Industry—Agriculture and Manufactures.

9. Production and consumption subservient to Commerce, dependent upon it, and subjected to its frauds and spoliations.

10. Absence of unity in plans and in their execution.

11. Death of the father and ruin of the children.

12. Health undermined from excess of labor.

13. Incompitability of tastes and characters, and hatteds engendered by perpetual contact.

In my next. I will enter upon the constructive part of the subject.

A. Brisbanz.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT CEDAR RAPIDS. A HUSBAND CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT AND

A HUSBAND CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT AND THEN HIS OWN.

We learn from The Cedar Valley (Iows) Times of the lat inst., that on the evening previous a horrible tragedy occurred at Cedar Rapius. We condense from The Times. It says:

"About eighteen months ago, Mr. Ambrose S. Skeeles and his family left Cedar Rapids, having lived here a few years, for the East, where, we believe, his relations reside, and while absent, difficulties occurred which led to a separation from his wife—he leaving there and coming to Michigan, and she, with the children, three in number, returning to Cedar Rapids. About three weeks ago, Skeeles, having ascertained the whereabouts of his wife, came to this city for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation. Being unable to bring about an understanding, even by assistance of friends and relations. Skeeles became desperate, and, we understand, threatened her life if she took steps to procure a divorce—a course she had determined to take on the grounds of ill-treatment. On Tuesday, Mrs. Skeeles went to Marion for the purpose of taking the necessary initiatory steps for a divorce suit.

suit.

"Skeeles went to his wife's house, she being at a neighbor's. One of the children went over and told her that her father was in the house, when Mrs. Skeeles requested a young lady present to go with her to the house after the other children. They passed over a stile between the gardens, where the young lady remained while Mrs. Skeeles passed on to an outside cellar-door, about ten feet, and discovered Skeeles in the cellar. Passing down a few steps, she a-ked him what he was doing, and said to him that she told him times enough not to come there. He made some reply, but it is not known what, and came out of the cellar-door, and was in the act of fastening it with a padlock, when Skeeles sized her, threw her upon the ground, and tell her down with his knees across her body, while he deliberately took a knife from his pocket, and opening it, cut the poor woman's throat in a horrble manner, nearly severing the head from the body, and causing death instantly. Then raing to an erect position, he coolly gashed his own throat.

"Mrs. Skeeles died instantly, and her husband lived only a few moments. She was highly esteemed, and leaves four cryphase enirely destitute. He was about 35 years of age, and she 32—had been married 15 years and separated these years, but again lived together until seven months since. Skeeles came from Lockport, N. Y. He had an ungovernable temper, but was not intemperate." Skeeles went to his wife's house, she being at a

MARINE AFFAIRS.

per, but was not intemperate."

FOR EUROPE. The Vanderbilt line steamer Ariel, Capt. Ludlow, left on Saturday for Southampton, Havre and Bremen,

with 240 passengers and \$53,000 in specie. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.-The United States storeship Relief, Jas. H. Strong, Lieutenant Commanding, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Aspinwall via Key West. She brings the invalids from the Pacific squadron. The departure of the Relief left Aspinwall thout a man-of-war, and was regarded with regret by the white inhabitants, as they are under continual apprehension of a riot among the negro and native popalation. She arrived at Key West July 2, and found the United States frigage Wabsah, Flag Officer Lavallette; Colorado, Flag Officer McIntosh, and brig Dolphin, Lieut. Commanding Matht. The Colorado on her passage from Aspinwall, broke her main crank and will be obliged to return north for repairs. The United States sloop Macedonian, Capt. Levy, anchored at Key West July 3. The Water Witch, Plymouth, Arctic and Jamestown are cruising about Cuba. The Jamestown was off Havana June 28, and had eighteen cases of fever on board. She is just from San Juan Nic.) The Relief sailed from Key West July 4, and makes the passage to New-York in seven days; there were no new cases of British ou rage known. Key West is quite healthy. The Relief brings home J. J. Frizzell, a badly-crippled fillibuster and probably the last of the victims of misplaced confidence.

List of Officers—James H. Strong, Lieut. Commanding; Wm. W. Low, Lieuterant, J. H. March do.; J. S. Thornton, do.; B. R. Mitchell, Surgeon; J. C. Robinson, Captain's Clera-SHAMEFUL CRUELTY ON BOARD A UNITED STATES VESSEL.

A correspondent of The San Francisco Herald fur-A correspondent of The San Francisco Herdal tarnishes an account of the cruel treatment and consequert death of a sailor on board the United States snip
St. Marys, at Mare Island, on the Edd of May. The
seaman's name was Harry Froel, and coming on board
intoxicated, he was ironed and gagged, with a refusal
of permission to change his wet clothes for some that
were dry—he having fallen overboard on his way to
the ship. When being gagged, Corporal Kaho of the
Marine Corps knocked him down and kicked him several times on the neck and face. Frost continued to Marine Corps knocked him down and access himself and each fines on the neck and face. Frost continued to talk as well as the gag would permit him, when James Russell, master-at-arms, drew the strings of the gag a little tighter and left. Nothing was then heard from Frost but stifled groans and indistinct mutterings. Russell then went to Frost, and, heedless of his cries for mercy, placed his knee on the back of his neck, drew the strings of the gag as taut as he could, and eft him, asping, "Now holler, d—n you." This "last turn" was too much. Poor Frost was heard to breathe five cr six times, and the efforts to get his breath were truly painful to hear. The sentry on the brig became alarmed, and calling the master-at-arms and Corporal K-ho, told them that the man was dying. Instead of taking the gag out of his mouth at once, they went for a doctor. The doctor took the gag from his mouth, but it was too late—Frost was dead. The deceased belonged to Philadelphia, where he has left a wife and two children.

LAND SALES IN CALIFORNIA .- The land offered in the President's proclamation embraces in the aggregate an area of 5,231,070 acres viz:

District. Acres District. Acres Humboldt. 501 276 Stock tom 1,003,016
May well 1,055 685 Visible. 159 409
San Francisco. 396,973 Lee Areales 1,164,146 A SMALL RIOT.

THE SUNDAY LAW ENFORCED-ARREST OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCILMEN OF JER

SEY CITY. Yesterday afternoon quite a small riot took place in the City of Hoboken, arising out of a difficulty between Alderman Wilson, acting Mayor, and the proprietors of the Union and North Hoboken line. No arrests were made nor blood shed, but the affair caused as in

ense excitement at the time.

The facts of the case are as follows: Some few weeks since a number of citizens complained to the acting Mayor that the drivers of these stages were in the babit of driving their stages through the streets at a very rapid rate, and there being opposition lines, there was frequently disgraceful language used, and conduct violating public decency. Mr. Wilson seat notice to the proprietors of there lines, and informed them that there was a State law forbidding the running of stages in the city at all; but he as was disposed that, if they would walk their horses through the streets and conduct themselves in a quietly manner, he would not interfere with them. This agreement they con-sented to, and the next Sunday they conformed themsented to, and the next Sunday they conformed themselves to these terms. The next Sunday, however, the formerly disorderly conduct was exhibited, upon which Mr. Wilson, acting Mayor, issued an order stating that the State law would be enforced. A special posse of police were sworn in last Sunday in order to enforce the laws. But little disturbance of consequence took place, with the exception that one of the proprietors of one of the Bergen stages made threats against the March but no but to have sentence at the best of the sentence against the March but no but to the proprietors of the sentence against the March but no but to the proprietors of the sentence against the March but no but

enforce the laws. But little disturbance of consequence took place, with the exception that one of the proprietors of one of the Bergen stages made threats against the Mayor, but no blows were struck.

Yesterday the proprietors of the Union Hill and North Hoboken stages seemed determined to evade the low, and during the day attempted to drive their stage a through the city in spite of the orders of the Mayor. That officer, assisted by the police, seized the stages, and, after some wrangling, captured them and took the horses to the stable of J. R. Waldren, when officers ware placed in charge. About 4 o'clock a German named Corbett Lewis professed to charter one of the Union and North Hoboken stages, and started from the ferry with a load of passengers. On reaching the corner of Washington street, opposite the Hotel Napoleon, the stage was stopped by the Mayor and police. The driver insisted that it was a private stage, and that he had a right to go on without molestation. The discussion attracted the attention of quite a large crowd, the most of whom see nod to side with the driver of the stage. After considerable wrangling and much loud and buisterous cendact, this stage met the same fate as the others, and the horses were kept in the stable of Mr. Waidron. If front of this place the multitude congregated and freely discussed the merits of the question at issue. The majority of those present were Germans, who feel mostly aggrieved, in consequence of their pecuniary interests suffering by the stoppage of the stages. Many threats were made, but none that there was any probability of being accomplished.

After the affray with the last stage the Mayor proceeded to the office of the City Clerk, where several special policemen were swon in by Mr. A. O. Evana, City Clerk, and at once assigned post duty.

The section of the law under which this action was taken is as follows:

Section 5 Laws of New Jersey on Fice and Immerality.

"If any stage or wages shall be driven through any part of the State on the first day of

or stages until the following day, then to be dealt with as hereinsizer directed."

Sec. 24. The Mayor, Recorder, or Alderman of say elty of
town corporate within the State shall and may, for the purposes
of this set, be vested with all the power and authority of Justices
of the Peace within the bounds of the respective either towns
corporate, and shall execute therein all the duties imposed by
the act on Justices of the Peace."

The proprietors of the lines of stages and many of
their frierds, felt much aggrieved at the course pursued by the Mayor, and went before Justices Hemingbower and Bousted, making complaint against the
Mayor, Alderman Reid and the members of the police
force for disturbing the peace. Warrants were issued
and placed in the hands of Constable Henry Ray, who
arrested them. They will be examined during the
day.

day.

Much excitement was manifested during the whole day, but no untoward demenstrances were made.

The Sabbath School attached to Plymouth Church (the Rev. H. W. Beecher's), Brooklyn, closed yesterday for the Sommer vacation, and the opportunity was improved to give the children and friends of the school a little floral celebration at parting. Bouquets of rare and beautiful flowers ornamented the room, and mot-toes and banners were disposed in various parts of the room. A large number were present. The exercises consisted of addresses from the Principal, Dr. Morrell, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher and Taeodore Tilten, the intervals being filled up by singing appropriate bymne. An original song, composed expressly for the

occasion, was surg at parting. The following are two
of the verses:
"The thrush is on her trembling nest, The thrush is on her trembling nest, Which every wind is swaying; And every rubin shows his breast, While we are here delaying! The bees have set their pipes in tune On every head of clover; And we a uch haste to hear them soon, Or Summer will be over!

To day the birds on every bough Their Sabbata chimes are ringing The Lord is in his temple now— We graise tilm with our sloging Without within, the roice chord!

school will reassemble on the first Sabbath in

AFFAIR OF HONOR SETTLED.—The difficulty between Mesers. Clay and Scott of Louisiana, who crossed over into this State for the purpose of settling an affair of honor, has been, we are glad to state, amicably and honorably adjusted. So also has been the difficulty between Mr. Scott and his second, Mr. Pytcher. The principals in this affair are cardidates for a vacant seat in the Legislature of Louisians from the parish of East Feildiana. The difficulty originated in a public debate about a month ago. Mr. Clay formerly resided in Kentucky, and is a nephew of Henry Clay. About two years ago, while residing in Kentucky, he fought a duel in Obio with a brother of Scott, wounding him severely. Scott is also from Kentucky, and both have only been residents of Louisiana a sport time. Scott was the challenging party. The duel was to have come off last Saturday at 11 o'clock, on the hill just above Vicksburg, on the river, weapons pisto a. The friends of these gentlemen should congratulate themselves on the adjustment of the difficulty, as both gentlemen are reported. "dead shots," and had been practicing for nearly a month.

[Vicksburg Whig, 29th.

ACCIDENT ON THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWSFORDSVILLE RAILEOAD.—The Southward bound passenger
rain on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Raitrose
ran off the track on Wednesday afternoon, near
Princeton. Several persons were injured, among
others Mr. S. L. Soutnard, Messenger of the Adams
Express Company between Indianopolis and Evansville. Both his legs were badly broken, one above and
the other below the knee. [Cincinnati Gazette.

ACCIDENT ON THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWSPORDS

ANOTHER CREVASSE.—We learn with regret, says The N O. Picayune of the 3d inst., that another crevasee has opened on the other side of the river, about a mile and a half above that on Bell's plantation. It is in the levee of M. Fortunatus Fayzend, and was about twenty feet wide when intelligence of it was sent down this morning. Efforts were being made to top it, and it is to be hoped they will prove successful, or the consequences must be very trying to our already sorely presed neighbors.

The Defaultation is Tennessee.—We learn from

ful, or the consequences must be very trying to our already sorely pressed neighbors.

The Department is Tennesser.—We learn from The Memphu Bulletin that, in addition to the plundering by the Secretary of State of some \$35,000, and the embezziement of \$123,000 of bonds, that should be in the Controller's office, by nobody knows who, there has been discovered by the investigating committee a further plundering of \$200,000—by nobody seems to know who—in the shape of coupons taken in the Bask Tennessee. So far, then, there is found out to have taken place pilfering to the amount of some \$360,000.

High Water in the Lake.—A correspondest of The Painceville Telegraph states that Lake Eris is now higher by aix feet than it was from the first settlement of the country in the year 1822, and that feem the year 1822 to this day the Lake has been making constant inroads upon lands bordering thereos. Mach loss of land has been sustained where farms are not protected by rock coast, of which there is comparatively little on the southern shore. The writer attributes the uniform high wage of water in the Black Eock Dam, though wet seasons of course cause incustions.